

REMARKS

The above Amendments and these Remarks are in reply to the Office Action mailed November 10, 2003.

Currently, claims 1-15 are pending. Applicants have amended claims 12-15 and added claims 16-18. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claims 12-15.

I. Summary of the Examiner's Objections

Claims 1-9 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by *Huang et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,553,375) (Method and Apparatus for Server Based Handheld Application and Database Management).

II. Summary of the Amendments

Claims 12 -15 have been amended, claims 16-18 have been added.

III. Remarks

It is respectfully submitted that claims 1 – 9 and 12 - 15 are not anticipated by Huang.

Claims 1 – 9

Huang does not disclose communication between three devices (a remote device, base device and central server), nor the establishing of a “remote access session” and a “persistent connection”, nor the use of a “task list”, nor the returning of “task data” as defined in claim 1. Hence, Huang does not disclose each and every feature of applicants’ claimed invention and does not anticipate claim 1 nor the claims dependent there from.

Huang discloses communication between a handheld device and one computer. Claim 1 defines a method incorporating three systems: “one of the remote devices”, “a base computer”, and “an internet central server system.” Neither the specifically cited sections of Huang, nor the reference as a whole, teaches a method as defined in claim 1.

In particular, Huang does not teach:

establishing a remote access session *with one of the remote devices* at an internet

central server system;

establishing a persistent connection *between said central server system and a base computer* in response to intermittent contact from said base computer to said central server system; (emphasis added)

The cited sections of Huang call for only a “client” and a “server”, or “handheld devices” and a server”. Huang provides that

A handheld device can obtain a connection to a network, such as the Internet or a local area network, by dialing up to *a network remote access server* through a modem, or by having a direct serial-port connection, e.g., the Palm Pilot cradle, to a network connected intermediary computer. In the former case, the client synchronizes with the server directly; in the latter case, the client synchronizes with the server through an intermediate computer which passes along the information transmitted back and forth between the client and the server.” (emphasis added) (Col. 4, lines 28-37).

In Huang, the method clearly teaches a remote device communicating one-on-one to a server. Although in the final sentence of the above paragraph, a “remote server” is involved, the remote server does not function as either the “base computer”, and “an internet central server system” as those items are defined to function in claim 1. The “remote server” merely passes on requests.

The distinction between the “base computer” the “central server”, and the intermediate computer disclosed in Huang is clear in the language of the claim calling for the “persistent connection” to be “... in response to intermittent contact from said base computer to said central server system”. Hence, only two systems are communicating with each other in the method taught by Huang.

Moreover, Huang does not teach “establishing” both a “remote access session” and a “persistent connection”. The aforementioned steps are two distinct portions of the method of the present invention. Huang teaches only establishing one connection, from the remote device to the server. (A server coupled to the “remote access server” could not qualify as a “base device” because such a server is not disclosed to “...communicate in response to intermittent contact from said base computer to said central server system ...” as required by claim 1.)

The portions of the reference cited by the Examiner teach that “...clients are handheld devices that are only occasionally connected to the server for distribution of application . . .”, and

further that “. . . the connection lasts a short period of time is through a low-bandwidth medium such as a modem or serial line.” (Col 3, lines 24 – 31). Hence, establishing two different “sessions” are not disclosed in Huang.

Still further, Huang does not disclose:

presenting a task list to the remote device from said central server system;
receiving a task selection at said central server system from the remote device;

The “task list” of the present invention “may include such tasks as ‘check email,’ ‘get directory list,’ ‘upload files to base computer,’ ‘. . . download files from base computer,’ ‘get address book and other like tasks.’ (Page 18, lines 18 – 20). These tasks are all actions.

In contrast, item 506 in Huang is a list of *applications* available for download on the server in Huang. In step 503 of Huang, the user selects applications to delete or download. The selection is not a “task” or an action to perform, but rather a list of in items (and application) to be downloaded or deleted. Hence, Huang does not disclose use of a “task list”.

Finally, as noted by the Examiner, Huang does not explicitly disclose:

receiving at said central server system task data from the base computer responsive to said transmitted task; and
presenting from said central server system a task response compiled from said task data to the remote device.”

The Examiner states these steps are “inherent” because the “... wireless client device commonly transmit application program results to servers”. (Office Action, Page 4, paragraph 1)

It is respectfully submitted that the disclosed steps are not inherent in Huang. Rather, Huang specifically discloses that what is returned by the server to the remote device is new application. It is noted that there is a difference between a “task” which defines an action, and an application list which defines a listing of application which can be deleted or downloaded. What is returned in Huang is the application, not data from the application, as suggested by the Examiner.

Hence, it is respectfully submitted claim 1, and claims 2 – 9 dependent therefrom, are not anticipate by Huang.

Claims 12 – 15

Further, it is respectfully submitted that claim 12, and claims 13 – 15 are not anticipated by Huang.

Claim 12 now defines:

a server system in operative communication at least one remote device and at least one base computer responsive to establishment of a respective connection by said base computer and said remote device;

a task transmitter within said central server system for transmitting tasks submitted by said at least one remote device to said at least one base computer; and

a task data receiver within said central server system for receiving task data from said at least one base computers and returned to the remote device.

Again, Huang does not describe a “server system”, a “base computer” and a “remote device” as provided above. Moreover, Huang does not disclose “a task transmitter... transmitting tasks” as provided by the claimed invention. Nor does Huang disclose a “task data receiver”.

Huang discloses a method for downloading or deleting applications on a remote device from a computer to which the remote device is connected.

Based on the above amendments and these remarks, reconsideration of claims 1 – 15 is respectfully requested.

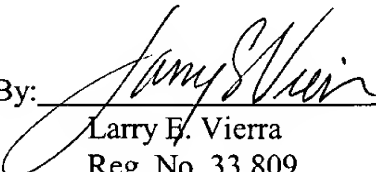
The Examiner’s prompt attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Should further questions remain, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney by telephone.

Enclosed is a PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 for extending the time to respond up to and including today, May 10, 2004.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any underpayment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 501826 for any matter in connection with this response, including any fee for extension of time, which may be required.

Respectfully submitted,

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